## Home Repair/Remodeling/Construction Fraud Information

(815 ILCS 515/3) (from Ch. 121 1/2, par. 1603)

Sec. 3. Home Repair Fraud.

- (a) A person commits the offense of home repair fraud when he knowingly enters into an agreement or contract, written or oral, with a person for home repair, and he knowingly:
  - (1) Misrepresents a material fact relating to the terms of the contract or agreement or the preexisting or existing condition of any portion of the property involved, or creates or confirms another's impression which is false and which he does not believe to be true, or promises performance which he does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed; or
    - (2) uses or employs any deception, false pretense or

false promises in order to induce, encourage or solicit such person to enter into any contract or agreement; or

(3) enters into an unconscionable agreement or

contract requiring payment to the contractor of at least \$4,000. A contract is unconscionable within the meaning of this Act when an unreasonable difference exists between the value of the services, materials and work to be performed and the amount charged for those services, materials and work. For purposes of this Section, prima facie evidence shall exist that the contract or agreement is unconscionable if the total payment called for by the contract or agreement is in excess of four times the fair market value for those services, materials and work; or

(4) fails to comply with the provisions of "An Act in

relation to the use of an assumed name in the conduct or transaction of business in this State", approved July 17, 1941, as amended, and misrepresents or conceals either his real name, the name of his business, or his business address.

- (b) A person commits the offense of home repair fraud when he knowingly:
  - (1) damages the property of a person with the intent

to enter into an agreement or contract for home repair; or

(2) misrepresents himself or another to be an

employee or agent of any unit of the federal, State or municipal government or any other governmental unit, or an employee or agent of any public utility, with the intent to cause a person to enter into, with himself or another, any contract or agreement for home repair.

(c) For purposes of subsection (a), paragraph (1), it shall be a rebuttable presumption of intent or knowledge that a person promises performance which he does not intend to perform and knows will not be performed when, after no performance or no substantial performance of a contract or agreement for home repair, he fails or

refuses to return payments made by the victim and he:

(1) fails to acknowledge or respond to a written

demand for commencement or completion of home repair within 10 days after such demand is mailed or presented to him by the victim or by the victim's legal representative or by a law enforcement or consumer agency acting on behalf of the victim; or

- (2) fails to notify the victim in writing of a change of business name or address prior to the completion of the home repair; or
- (3) makes false statements or representations to the victim to excuse his non-performance or non-substantial performance; or
- (4) uses deception to obtain the victim's consent to modification of the terms of the original contract or agreement; or
- (5) fails to employ qualified personnel necessary to perform the home repair; or
- (6) fails to order or purchase the basic materials required for performance of the home repair; or
- (7) fails to comply with municipal, county, State or federal regulations or codes relating to the performance of home repair.

Intent and knowledge shall be determined by an evaluation of all circumstances surrounding a transaction and the determination shall not be limited to the time of contract or agreement.

Substantial performance shall not include work performed in a manner of little or no value or work that fails to comply with the appropriate municipal, county, State or federal regulations or codes.

(Source: P.A. 87-820.)

## (720 ILCS 5/16-30)

Sec. 16-30. Identity theft; aggravated identity theft.

- (a) A person commits identity theft when he or she knowingly:
  - (1) uses any personal identifying information or personal identification document of another person to fraudulently obtain credit, money, goods, services, or other property;
  - (2) uses any personal identification information or personal identification document of another with intent to commit any felony not set forth in paragraph (1) of this subsection (a);
  - (3) obtains, records, possesses, sells, transfers, purchases, or manufactures any personal identification information or personal identification document of another with intent to commit any felony;
  - (4) uses, obtains, records, possesses, sells, transfers, purchases, or manufactures any personal identification information or personal identification document of another knowing that such personal identification information or personal identification documents were stolen or produced without lawful authority;
  - (5) uses, transfers, or possesses document-making

- implements to produce false identification or false documents with knowledge that they will be used by the person or another to commit any felony;
- (6) uses any personal identification information or personal identification document of another to portray himself or herself as that person, or otherwise, for the purpose of gaining access to any personal identification information or personal identification document of that person, without the prior express permission of that person;
- (7) uses any personal identification information or personal identification document of another for the purpose of gaining access to any record of the actions taken, communications made or received, or other activities or transactions of that person, without the prior express permission of that person;

Visit the <u>Illinois General Assembly's</u> website to read the entire <u>law</u>.

Other Home Repair and Remodeling laws.

## Other links for more information and warnings:

**Illinois Attorney General** 

(Financing Home Repair) (Three Day Right to Cancel Home Repair Contracts)

(Home Repair and Construction in pdf format)

(Home Repair Know Your Consumer Rights)